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If our friends who face its with manuscripts for ion wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

DEMOCRATIC WORKINGMAN WITH A FAMILY.

This level-headed mechanic and Democrat gives us his full name and address. He is nuine. His argument is unanswerable. We therefore put it at the head of the column:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a Democrat and cast my first vote for Grover Cleveland and tariff reform in 1892. At that time I was receiving \$2.00 a day and working three days a week, but in 1898 my wages were reduced and I was thrown out of employment for nearly a year and a half.

"In the face of this fact I voted for Bryan in 1806, and continued voting the Democratic tickets in hopes of a change for the better. In 1898 my wages were increased to \$2.75 per day and I have been kept busy constantly, often working overtime to help out a rush in the factory.

"Now, Mr. Editor, with a wife and family to support, I have come to the conclusion that to vote for Bryan is but to go back to the condition existing in 1896, therefore I shall vote the entire Republican ticket. I know fitteen Demo cratic neighbors who think as I do and will place the cross on next e ection day in the circle under the Republican emblem. "A dangerous malady requires a drastic

A MECHANIC. remedy. "RICHMOND BOROUGH, July 28."

## The Flag on the Alaskan Frontier.

It must be remembered that we have nothing but unofficial reports yet concerning the alleged proposal of the State Department to yield to Canada territory in the Chilkat region which the United States acquired from Russia and have possessed for exactly one-third of a century.

It is not in the power of the Secretary of State to alienate one square foot of American territory. Congress can do that, but the Executive cannot. It is even a question open to argument whether land over which the United States Government exercises dominion can be transferred to another flag | the size of Rhode Island and inhabited by by treaty alone, that is to say, by the sole action of the Executive with the advice and consent of a two-thirds majority in the Senate. The power to dispose of territory which is the property of the United States raised an issue to which even the quesis specifically vested by the Constitution in tion of the partition of China would be "the Congress;" not merely in the treatymaking branch of the Government.

Fortunately, the broad and grave questions concerning the proper Constitutional procedure in the matter of the alienation of American territory are premature at this time. They can await discussion. All that Canada fifteen hundred square miles or so of the Alaskan panhandle, comes in the form of an unofficial report of a preliminary or provisional survey delimiting the frontier "compromise" line about twenty miles inside of our line of actual possession.

This is described as a temporary definition of the boundary, under the provisions of the modus vivendi of last October. So far as it signifies anybody's willingness to "compromise" the boundary to Canada's advantage and to our loss, it is the result of private negotiations between Secretary HAY and Lord PAUNCEFOTE, the British Ambassador. When the Joint High Commission failed to dispose of Canada's newly concelved and stubborn pretensions to territory that would give her a seaport for her Yukon province at the expense of the integrity of our own coast line, it was announced that Secretary HAY would take the controversy into his own hands, separating it from other questions in dispute with the Dominion. This rumor of a "provisional, preliminary and temporary" recession from our previously undisputed frontier is the first news from that quarter.

But it is sufficiently startling to command the attention of all Americans. It looks like a proposition put forth tentatively in order to ascertain whether public interest is so much engrossed in the Presidential campaign, in affairs in China, and in other matters at home and abroad, that it will either tolerate with indifference a surrender of territory or acquiesce submissively in a practical nullification of the Monroe Doctrine. We apprehend that if the result shows that the American people do not care much whether our Government keeps or gives away this tract, considerably larger than the entire State of Rhode Island, the "provisional" boundary will not be long in becoming established, the "preliminary" arrangement will not be long in claiming formal recognition, and the "temporary' recession of our frontier will soon solidify

into humiliating permanence. But we do not believe this is to be. No urgency of affairs on the other side of the globe is going to divert the attention of the country from a threatened shrinkage of our own national boundaries on this continent. No supposed exigencies of a Presidential campaign are going to prevent Republicans who are first of all Americans from uttering the plain truth about a projected violation of the pledge in the platform on which Mr. McKinley was elected, namely, this:

with the existing possessions of any European Power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on

No tenderness for the personal feelings

reminding him of the eloquent words in Liberal Republican candidate. On Sept. 8 which his chief, the President of the United States, declared at Atlanta less than two years ago that wherever the American flag now protects American citizens that flag is there to remain:

"That flag has been planted in two hemisphere and there it remains, the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people over whom it floats its protecting folds? Who will haul it down?"

We are here considering a tentative proposal to cede territory to Canada, to make a pretext for the extension of the existing possessions of a European Power in this hemisphere, and to withdraw from citizens over whom the American flag now floats its protecting folds. If the object of the reports about the provisional Alaskan boundary is to test the temper of the country on this subject, the response ought to be prompt and emphatic enough to leave no doubts in the mind of Secretary HAY.

It has been his choice and misfortune on more than one previous occasion to conduct on his own individual responsibility negotiations with the British Ambassador which have resulted in a manner exceedingly distasteful to the warmest supporters of the present Administration. His diplomatio achievement in the matter of the partition of Samoa, intended no doubt as a manifestation of good will to Great Britain and a convenience to her Government in its relations with Germany, caused many Americans to grit their teeth, but there was no open protest. His proposed treaty reviving the Clayton-Bulwer entanglement and surrendering in advance for all time this nation's full control over its own interoceanic waterway, deepened the public impression that Mr. Hay does not measure his gratitude where England is concerned; but the Senate, for the time at least, has blocked that enterprise.

The country is with Mr. Hay in any desire he may feel to strengthen the bonds which kinship and parallel interests in many directions create in the case of the United States and England; but that does not make it the less his official duty to safeguard our own interests at every vital point. And a Secretary of State who should undertake private negotiations to promote Anglo-American amity by marking off to Great Britain on the map of this continent a piece of American territory of American citizens, or to commit his chief's Administration to such a project at the threshold of a Presidential campaign, would be likely to find that he had unexpectedly secondary.

Forcing Government on the Filipinos. The Kansas City platform calls for "an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos: first, a stable form of government; second, independence." The Atlanta Constitution we know about any intention on the part of pledges the Democracy to give the Filianybody in Washington to surrender to pinos "'a stable form of government, based on our free institutions and the

provisions of our Constitution." This programme proposes a violation of that consent of the governed of which the Bryanites prate so much. If the back of the Lynn Canal, and drawing a Philippines are not to belong to the United States, what right have the United States to set up a government, stable or unstable, Constitutional" or otherwise, for the Filipinos? If they are to be independent, independence should be the first thing. They should give themselves a form of government, not be compelled to accept one from the United States

The Bryanites are bound that the Filipinos shall have a "stable" government whether they want it or not and be independent whether they will or no. Their anti-imperialist issue is humbug on their own statement.

### An Amusing Episode in Our Political History.

The demonstration now making by the terrible twenty-seven "Anti-Imperialists" at the Plaza Hotel recalls an episode of the Presidential campaign of 1872, which is remembered by very few people now, for it had already been forgotten by nearly everybody before that campaign ended.

Horace Greekey had been nominated for President by the Liberal Republicans, or opponents of the reelection of Gen. GRANT, at a convention held at Cincinnati on May 1, 1872, presided over by CARL SCHURZ, already becoming famous for his specialty as a "lightning change" political performer. With a view to commending the protectionist GREELEY to the Democrats for the plan, afterward successfully carried out, was that they should ratify his nomination-the tariff issue was slurred over in the platform by "remitting the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congress districts, and to the decision of

On the 6th of June, 1872, CARL SCHURZ led in signing an invitation, sent out by five men to a favored few, to attend a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on June 20. At this conterence, besides CARL SCHURZ, there were, among others, EDWARD ATKINSON, who did most of the talking, E. L. GODKIN, and THEODORE BACON, which is the name of the Goo Goo candidate for Governor of New York in 1898 who received 2,103 votes out of the total poll of 1,349,974. Most of these characters will be recognized as heroes of the Plaza Hotel "Anti-Imperialistic"

Twenty-seven. The Fifth Avenue Hotel conference, how ever, was not harmonious. Vigorous defence of the Greeley nomination was made But its upshot was the nomination of an opposition ticket, with WILLIAM S. GROES-BECK of Ohio for President and FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED of New York for Vice-

The newspapers of that week of June, 1872, contained amusing accounts of the Fifth Avenue Hotel conference as a political curiosity; but thereafter the whole affair dropped completely out of public notice and the terrible ticket of GROESBECK and OLMSTED was not heard of in the

campaign. On the 9th of the next month the Demo cratic Convention at Baltimore nominated HORACE GREELEY for President by 686 of a Republican Secretary of State is going votes out of a total of 732, and adopted the to deter Republicans and Americans from | Liberal Republican platform along with the ! he wears no gravat. Thus he shows his plain | paign is beyond human comprehension.

another convention of Democrats, at Louisville, put up CHARLES O'CONOR of New York for President, on the ground that the Democratic party had been "betrayed" at Baltimore, and memory of that ticket so far survived in the campaign that O'CONOR received 29,408 votes out of the 6,466,165 polled at the election. The defeat of GREE-LEY was overwhelming.

Two lessons are taught by this little narrative. The first is that when the American people are engaged in a great national campaign for President it is useless for any cranky or soreheaded political coterie to try to divert them from a great issue before them, whether the fantastic side demonstration is made in a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel or at a meeting at the Plaza Hotel and whether it is made by free traders or "Anti-Imperialists." The second is that the Democratic party does not thrive on fusion with enemies of its historic doctrine and principles. Twenty-four years after 1872 that lesson was again enforced by the result of the Democratic fusion with the Populists in 1896 and it will be enforced still again as a consequence of the repetition of that fusion in 1900.

"Face" in China. When order is reestablished in China. the nations that propose to have diplomatic representatives at the Chinese court, wherever that may be established, should see that those representatives are not only protected but respected. For forty years, with the exception of a short time when the invasion of the allies was still freshly remembered and of the time when the Manchus were howling for help against Japan, the treatment of the representatives by the court, by most of the official class and by the populace has been ignominious. The diplomatic corps kicked at the early morning audiences in the Pavilion of Purple Light, audiences especially intended to throw ridicule upon them and all foreigners, yet the diplomatic corps has meekly cooled its heels for the sake of getting business despatched or delayed at the Tsung-li-Yamen, a purposely subordinate board of irresponsibles, good for nothing but to putter and lie. So contemptuous is the Chinese attitude toward "barbarians" that the care of international affairs, regarded in Western nations as the most important department of a Ministry or a Cabinet, is given in Pekin to a minor body, usually composed of worn-out and senile officials. There are six great Chinese boards, but the Board of Foreign Affairs is not one of them. Hereafter, and with intimidation, the only effective instrument among the Chinese, as their weapon, the Western Powers should insist that the Chinese Government shall give due dignity and authority and responsibility to those to whom the charge of China's relations with foreign Powers is committed. It would be better to have one Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Tsung-li-Yamen has existed merely to palter and put off.

Pekin and all treaty ports should be policed carefully. The constant insults to which tourists and foreign residents are subjected undoubtedly tend to increase the contempt in which foreigners are held. Hatred may be unavoidable, but open contempt is not. When the Chinese see tourists meekly bearing-as they must-the jostling and eatcalling and obscene insults put upon them, the Chinese, who are not used to being reviled without reviling back, set them down for mean-spirited persons. The foreigner in China must be made safe from insult as well as attack. To allow the former to be unpunished and unnotice is to invite the latter ultimately.

Unfortunately the bombarding of legations, assaults on missionaries, and other little pleasantries have usually been compounded for. When they go too far, a concession is granted, a land grab is taken in payment. Then the greed of foreigners acts as a stimulant of the hatred of foreigners, but the Powers that long for a new slice of Chinese territory make the profit of it. The United States, having no hunger for Chinese soil, is in a position to demand frankly and constantly not only protection but decent treatment for its citizens in

Writers on Chinese character describe face" as a main Chinese characteristic By "face" is meant constant lookout for one's prestige, his playing duly his part in the world, his sending as good as he gets. The foreigners in China are constantly losing "face" by allowing themselves to be treated cavalierly or contumeliously The Chinese will lose "face" when a big army of allies has put down the Boxers, but will quickly recover it if past experience can be depended upon, as it usually can in China.

# The Platform of Good Times. The Manufacturers' Record recommends

this platform to the South: Resolved, That the South favors the politics that will encourage and protect investments within its borders, will raise more chimney stacks of mills and furnaces, will strengthen and extend railroad sys tems, will open more mines, will widen the market for agricultural and manufactured products, and will increase the means and opportunities for placing those products in the markets."

Republican politics are that kind of politics. The success of the Republican party in the elections of 1900 will mean continuing security, confidence and opportunity to thrift and business enterprise, the development and expansion of trade, good work and wage in every occupation. The success of the Democratic party would bring insecurity of values, panic, depression of business activity, and the substitution of bad times for

The Republican policy means money in the pocket of the country. The Democratic policy means that the country will be out of

pocket. The platform of the Manufacturers' Rec ord is not for the South alone, but for all the United States.

The Hop, ERVING WINSLOW has notified all men that the only authorized anti-imperialist convention will be held at Indianapolis under League, and that the so-called Liberty Con gress is an infringement. Anybody who would flich a great movement from the Hon. Envino Winstow is unworthy even of the name of

For the benefit of readers of Democratic platforms, speeches and newspapers, these definitions are given:

"Plutocrat," a rich Republican

'Red Shirts."

"Trust," an imaginary monopoly owned by Republicans exclusively. "Imperialism," a kicking up of dust to hide Free Silver. "Government by consent of the governed." see

If the newspaper portraits of the Hon. DAVID MARTIN, Fusion candidate for Associate Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court, do him justice

popular or Populistic character and his scorn of ocracy. His hair is built into a tremer battlemented pompadour, a frowning front of justice. If he looks like his picture, he looks as a Populist candidate for Judge ought to look.

Mr. BRYAN's heat against government with out the consent of the governed is especially edifying in view of his stumping tour fo WILLIAM GOEBEL and his telegram of congratulation to the latter on his "election" as Gov ernor of Kentucky.

# THE CHINESE SITUATION. The mists obscuring the situation in China

still show no sign of lifting. The only thing that

may be regarded as certain is that the Ch

are making all the preparations of which they are capable to resist the anticipated action of Powers, while it is also apparen that the germs of conflict among Powers themselves are being sown. Th sending of French warships up the Yangtse to protect French interests stretching away int the westernmost province, Szechuen, interferes with the exclusive claims of England in the valley of that river; and the possibility of an understanding between Russia and Japan gives a new turn to the situation. Under the guarantee which Russia gave in the case of the Chinese loan to pay the indemnity to Japan, she acquired a title to an active influence in Chinese affairs. In what way she will exercise it in the present circumstances will be developed when the army now moving to China by sea and by and is in position. The unavoidable delay meanwhile does not prejudice the situation o the Envoys if they are still alive and protecte by the Chinese authorities, who have every reason for preserving their lives; while on the other hand, if they are dead, the delay is of no consequence and enables ample prepara tion to be made to demand and exact complete reparation. The danger of the situation lies in the possibility of matters drifting so that was between China and the rest of the world would arise, which would result in the stoppage of all trade with the interior and the infliction of incalculable and immediate injury on American and European commerce with China, and derange it for a long time to come. There is also the possibility of war between some of the Power arising out of the present trouble. Hence the anxiety extending over the situation and the earnest desire for a prompt and peaceful solution of it. In the interest of commerce and industry a war with or over China is to be deprecated from ever point of view, and the only way to avoid it is by unity among the Powers having common in terests in that country. The least known factor in the matter is the Chinaman himself, and how far the outside influences that have been permeating and undermining Chines society have awakened it to a sense of nationality with strength to reorganize itself on a new basis, or have so disintegrated it that it is ripe for dissolution and conquest by the foreigner. There is said to be a strong re form element only waiting the opportunity, under foreign tutelage, to assert itself and re construct the Government of the country. The danger is that zeal in such a case may outstrip discretion and defeats its own aims. The reform party in Egypt brought about foreign occu-IN SOUTH APRICA.

From the latest despatches it would appear that the conflict is degenerating into a regular guerrilla warfare, the Boers everywhere refusing to accept battle with superior forces, and or ders having been given to the commandos only to fight small bodies of the British. In this way they hope to harass and wear out their enemy and compel him to weaken the main body of his army in order to reenforce the outposts and guards on the lines of communication. Th country west of Pretoria has not yet been cleared of the Boers and those north of the city keep the outposts on the alert. Middelburg as been occupied by Gen. French without op position, and a report from Pretoria speaks o Gen. Botha having fled east accompanied by only 300 dispirited burghers; a story like so many ve have had before in similar circum

he position he has taken up south of the Vaal, and troops are being sent to strengthen the cordon that is being thrown round him. His singular ability in escaping from similar situation will, it is feared in London, enable him to find a way out of his present difficulty. His position, however, is a very critical one, as is also that of the commandos south of Bethlehem. The difficulties and hardships of the operations east of Pretoria are expected to become greater as the army advances, which, coupled with the refusal of the Boers to accept a decisive action causes upeasiness in England, where the desire to see the war brought to an early termination ncreases with the growing uncertainty of affair in China. Lord Roberts's health is also said to be breaking down under the strain of his heavy responsibilities.

Lobsters and Redcoats. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring t your article in to-day's SUN regarding where and how the term "Lobster," as a derogative one, was first applied I would say that I have read on what a atle at the present time to verify it-that the epithe "Lobster." as mentioned by John Adams in his argument in his defence of the British soldiers on trial for murder in the Boston massacre was applied on account of their red coats. And this also may have been the reason as far back as 1642, for the use of the same opprobrious term, as given to the soldiers of Great Britain.

If Gen. J. Watts de Peyster-than whom no one to better fitted to explain such things-rould be induced to give THE SUN an explanation of the origin of this term it would afford all students of history, like my self, great satisfaction. WILLIAM L. STONE. MOUNT VERNON, July 27.

# A Dead Line for Hand-Organ Men. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There

only one proper solution of the hand-organ district, or at least to the private-house district.

E. H. Jones. NEW YORK, July 28.

### Paddling in Sea Water. From the Lance

For some reason or other paddling is very generally condemned by the medical profession. My own experience extending over some thirty years, is that the practice is most beneficial. The children love in and a child who has once paddled, when at the seaside always craves to do it again. I have no idea or what grounds the medical objection is based, but for some reason or other the prohibition is strongly in pressed on the parents. The parents think the cold believe that the hot sun on the head and the cold water to the feet are injurious. No doubt the same blood which is cooled in the legs is circulating through the brain and certainly the children's legs are red after paddling, so I suppose if it does any thing it what people call "draws blood" to the legs and tends to prevent congestion elsewhere. A child or a very hot day is fretting and sweating, but a child not feel the heat. There is certainly no undue fattgue in standing, walking, or trotting about in the shallow

# The Addicks Peril in Delaware. From the Wilmington Evening Journal

among Republicans on National or State issues. The sole trouble is that J. Edward Addicks has become imbued with the idea that the Republican party of the State exists for the sole purpose of electing him a United States Senator and that he can disrupt an wreck it and threaten its very existence in his efforts to coerce it into an acceptance of his leadership.

Republicans of Delaware have a higher conceptio of the duties of their political organization, and even the bare suggestion that the party be made the play thing of a man who is eaten up by a senseless am bition is an insult to their intelligence. Addicks stands between Republicanism and success. Nothing else intervenes. We can understand why he should to it, for he is the constant foe of Republicantsm and political decency: but why any Delaware Republicashould stand behind him and bolster him up in the assistance he is rendering the Democrats in this cam-

# MAN-MUSCLE AND COAL. Computation of Energy, and the Lesson It

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the babel of voices commingled in the discussion of social conditions, and the inferential reprobation of the prosperous for the condition of the poor, it seems to me that there is a neglect of the triumph of mind over matter, as evidenced in the constantly increasing efficiency of appliances for the utilization of the potentia energy of coal.

In Friday's Sun, in an article headed "Twentieth Century Steamships," the statement appears that the new Hamburg-American steamship Deutschland developed power at the rate of one horse-power-hour for each one and a half pounds of coal consumed. This is a remarkable result for marine boilers and engines; but it has seen, of course, exceeded by some of the bes static power-producers.

At the Edison power plant in Duane street, New York city, power has been developed at the rate of one horse-power-hour for each pound of coal consumed. Here is an achievement worthy of driving a stake or planting monument in the highway of civilization. Let us see what a few easy equations from this starting point will lead us to:

1 lb. coal=1 horse-power-hour. 2,000 lbs coal=2,000 horse-power-hours

1,000 lbs. coal=200 horse-power-days of 10 hour 1 horse-power-hour=14 man-power-hours

2,000 lbs. coal=2,800 man-power-days of 10 hours 2,000 lbs. coal=9 man-power-years of \$11 days

Value of 2,000 lbs. coal, exclud-

.. \$1.00 United States, net tons ...... .240,000,000 Potentiality, in man power-;ears, of 240,000,000 tons of coal .... 2,160,000,000 years Satimated number of male pro-

ducers in the United States 20,000,000 Ratio between 20,000,000 male 240,000,000 tons of coal ...... .. 1 to 108 That is to say, 20,000,000 workers, without the aid of coal, would have to labor 108 years to

develop a force equal to the potential energy of he present annual production of coal in the United States. This will serve as a demonstration of the hopelessness of the competition of human nuscle in any channel in which the ingenuity of man succeeds in making valuable and applica-

ble the potentiality of coal. The utilization of the inherent power of coal effected by machinery and every year wit nesses new triumphs of inventive genius; first, n the operation of the machinery employed to develop in fullest measure the inherent dynamic possibilities of the fuel; secondly, in the conservation of that energy so as to obtain the most productive results in its consumption. and, thirdly, in a more varied and general application of fuel power to the service of man and in the liberation of a larger and larger pro-portion of human laborers from those classes of labor requiring the least admixture of thought

and skill.

With every passing year the grade of human service required in the movements of human society becomes of a higher and more intellectual character. The demand upon muscle as a source of power relentlessly decimes, but the equirements for mental and intellectual ser almost entirely as guidance to the nat-forces harnessed in the service of man-

tion.

In this we again recognize the application of the law of the survival of the fittest; for the survivals of past ages have been due to superior mental power. Man is lord over the animal and physical forces because of the development of the survival transfer as what they grabecuse of the survival transfer as a survival transfer as mind, and men are what they are because of the greater or less complete adaptation of their lives and the lives of their ancestors to their

varying environment.

The individual who blunders along squanderin his individual who oldinars along squandering his substance from day to day, ignoring the necessity for high mental culture and growth rooted in the present conditions, whatever they may be, will sooner or later go up against a stone wall, or be turned back at the end of a blind all.

blind alley.

The organization of human industries into corporations of great magnitude will necessarily make a market for the highest kind of cooperative service. If such corporations survive it will be because of the high mental and moral character of all concerned in the management and development of the forces employed by these can be no place in them for any them. There can be no place in them for any but men of the best skill and of the highest probity and devotion to duty.

The greater and more complex the organism the more absolute the necessity for the highest and most conscientious service from the most and most conscientions service from the most to the least responsible units. Indifference, indolence and lack of conscientiousness are disintegrating forces, nibbling at the body corporate and promotine its dissolution.

When our anti-trust orators proclaim that the "trusts" are closing the door of opportunity, they ignore the facts, which are that the doors of opportunity are wide open to all men of high and sincere character, and that the doors close only in the face of incompetence, sloth, intemperance, indifference, and of all those looking for a "so t snau" without the necessity for active mental effort and growth.

To this must be added the supreme facts that in one dollar's worth of coal there inheres the energy of one man's muscular strength for

To this must be added the supreme facts that in one dollar's worth of coal there inheres the energy of one man's muscular strength for a period of nine years, and that in last year's coal production of the United States there was stored up the strength of 20,000,000 workers actively employed ten hours a day for 108 years. Therefore is it evident that these giant establishments are emancivating man from the slavery of labor which distorts his form, stiffens his limbs, shortens his days and deprives him of the time and opportunity for mental culture. They pour forth a Niagara-like stream of useful and labor-saving productions, within the reach of millions with the most meagre income, and they afford an opportunity for the thrifty and prudent to become copropretors in the establishments with which their lives, skill and aptitudes are identified.

Let the bogey-frightened opponent of the new and advanced development of American manufactures compose his soul. The world moves and we must move with it.

and we must move with it.

Better is it to climb joyfully aboard the car of national progress than to kick up a dust in the rear and throw stones at the swiftly on-moving vehicle, after deliberately choosing to be left behind.

NEW YORK, July 28.

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### The Bryan Philippine Plank Dissected. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Demo cratic platform adopted at Kansas City seems to be full of strange inconsistencies. With reference to the Philippine Islands it vaguely promises the inhabitants a stable Govern

ment, independence, and protection from foreign interference. The only Government we could give th Filipinos must be republican in form. The Democratic statesmen do not pretend to te us what would happen in case the Filipinos should reject a republican Government.

a matter of fact, Aguinaldo proclaimed him-self President of the Filipino Republic and he was a virtual dictator. Republics do not have their rulers chosen in that way Then, if the Government we offered did no suit their notions, we should be compelled

nea, it the dovernment we obsered did not suit their notions, we should be compelled to force it on them and this would do away with the theory of the 'consent of the governed.'

In regard to independence, should we turn over all the islands to the Tagal tribe? What would the other tribes say to that? Are they entitled to no consideration?

The third idea mentioned is to give them protection from foreign interference. It does not seem probable that our people wish to return to a policy that was pursued for years with Hawaii. We were compelled to act the part of a dog in the manger. We gave notice to other nations that Hawaii must be let alone; that the islands must be considered independent, but that we did not want them. The consequence of this policy was that weak government there involved us in foreign complications. We were finally compelled to take the islands, and even just before annexation we had some trouble with Japan over the question of immigration. If we were going to hold ourselves responsible in foreign affairs for the acts of Hawaiian officials, it was only reasonable for us to have something to say about their selection. It is safe to say that these islands will give us no more trouble.

The people after this experience will hardly wish the Philippine Islands to be placed in the same position.

New York, July 27.

Eli Perkins's Fable of the Viper and the File A viper entered the office of THE SUN and, feeling length, seeing a file, he went up to it and commence gnawing it. "Chew away, old bird," said the religious editor you can't digest that file. It will kill any one."

The viper, refusing to take warning, however, kept on his repast until he had completely swallowed the file. He had no sooner done this than he fell back on his hind legs and died. And no wonder! He had swallowed a file of Bryan's 1896 s feeches.

ROME AND THE CHINESE OUTBREAK.

tesuit of German Aggression and Russian Intrigue-European Diplomatic Manœuvres. ROME. July 18. Leo XIII. is working with all his might to save our Christianity in China. f people had only listened to him! Every one nows with what persistent intrepidity he has endeavored to introduce into the missions a native clergy. He foresaw the new conditions of the apostolate, the necessities and dangers that would be brought upon the work by "nationalism." None but Cardinal Lavigerie unlerstood the timeliness of the undertaking. The pathetic page in his letter on the estab lishment of a seminary in the Indies may perhaps be remembered. To-day the funerea glorification of his idea is written in blood on very highway in the Far East. "Nationalism has been exasperated by the blunders we have made. The new fact that Germany has changed the protectorate over a mission into a method for material conquest has helped not a little to provide the Boxers with all sorts of pretexts for vengeance. Tuan wanted to build up his throne on the bodies of the foreigners. It will soon become known that the present dynasty, in spite of false reports, has never been the accomplice of the insurgent chief. What disturbs the Holy See is the probable combination of Pan-Slavism with the Boxer insurrection. The missionaries have been noting for some time past the revival of fanaticism, and the progress of Pan-Slavism. If the combinaion should be made we should find ourselved face to face with the alliance of the "Blac Peril" and the "Yellow Peril," and the move ment would extend from the Far East to Morcoo. Haste must be made to put out the

According to the latest news Japan joins the Franco-Russo-German alliance, as it did 1898 to repress the anti-European revolution. England has not succeeded in deceiv ing Japan nor in dragging France into her plans in spite of her influence and her friends in Paris. She will be obliged to follow the rack marked by the Continental alliance.

The Powers will again take Pekin and will investigate the causes of the massacres. If the Empress has had nothing to do with the rebellion they will keep her in power and content themselves with demanding guarantees and indemnities. Thereupon, to end up the matter they will ask for the partition of the coast. In that case their undertaking will require a long time and necessity will impose what foresight should have provided, namely he alliance of Europe against England. The Foreign Office is intriguing, at Washington, at Paris, at Rome and at Vienna for the maintenance of the status quo. Will it succeed? The critical point is Paris. INNOMINATO.

"America" and "God Save the Queen. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: I WAS not a little amused on reading the communication your correspondent who signs himself "Naturalized"

tenouncing the words of "America" as "twaddle and lauding the words of his very evidently one-time ational song, "God Save the Queen." I give below a verse from the English national air, owed by one from "America." and ask him to ead them over and say which is "twaddle:

O Lord, our God, arise; Scatter her enemiea, and make them fall. Confound their politics; Frustrate their knavish tricks; On her our hopes we fix. O save us alli

Our fathers' God to thee, Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light,
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

CHARLES F. KOCHE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your cor espondent, "Naturalized," in THE SUN of July 25 traws a comparison between the national hymn of America and the British song of "God Save the Queen," the words of Seba Smith being stigmatized as "twaddle." I should have a mean opin man who did not prefer the national ode. hymn or song of his own country to that of any other; but I choice. The British ode may sound very "grand in its way." as your correspondent says, when dered out" by 100 Englishmen. Perhaps it is also thunderous when they sing these words:

Prustrate their knavish tricks: On her our hopes we fix, God save us all!

Nevertheless, as a good American and an admirer f sound rhythm I prefer the "twaddle" of: Long may our land be bright With freedom's holy light; Protect us by Thy might, Great God, our King!

The main point in all this discussion is not so much he literary merit of the songs as the sentiment that napires them. The British ode is loyalty to a person he American hymn is patriotism. CASTINE, Me., July 28.

The Green Cars on Thirty-fourth Street. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Please insert taking off the green cars on the Thirty fourth street division. I saw a mother with a baby in her arms sitting in the gutter at Ninth avenue and Thirty-fourth street at 2:30 P. M. I spoke to her and found that one green car had passed in twenty five minutes, almost emply, without stopping.

This complaint cannot be too strong, especially when such cases as this occur. Hoping you will do your best for the people who read your great paper, NEW YORK, July 28.

JOHN SIEVERS.

## Chairman Jones to Candidate Bryan. [STRICTLY PRIVATE.]

Me and Richardso And the rest of the party. Who are not so Durned stuck on The 16-to-1 idea As you are, Would respectfully Suggest that when You open your mouth To accept the nomination You won't put your Foot in it. You may think That 16 to 1 Is a cardinal tenet Of the Democratic Declaration of Faith And anything else s rank heresy But for the Lord's sake Don't blurt it right out And ball up The whole shooting match. Gosh dang it, Colonel. Can't you see through a milistone When there's a hole in it? Or have you got A case of Silverities That paralyzes your sight And energizes your jaw? Silver's all right In its way. But the road to succes Is not silver mounted This year, And you'd better Tumble to the Incontrovertible fact Before November falls on you With a dull thud. How many times Do you'want To get it in the neck. Maybe you can stand it, But we'll be doggoned

If the party can. Now you listen to us, And let up on silver. Bang away at Imperialism. Slug Militarism. Jump on the Trusts With both feet. Kick the stuffing Out of the Octopus, Swat Expansion

Macerate McKinley. 9" Hack Hanna, Paralyze Protection. And paw up the G. O. P. generally Talk hoss or haystacks. Patriotism or pie. Constitution or cows,

History or hogs,

Democracy or dirt roads.

orporations or crowbars

Anything but 16 to 1.

THE CUBAN TEACHERS.

Good Cathelies in Cambridge, Just as They Are at Home-Their Religious Life. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: All who are interested in the spiritual life of the Cuban teachers will be glad to know how they spend

their time in a religious way. As announced before their arrival, practically all of them, or about 98 per cent. are Catholics. Two masses are provided them every day at St. Paul's Church, near the university. And beside these the Cubans attend the masses said for English-speaking Catholics at St. Paul's in considerable numbers, and frequent the other Catholic churches of Boston and Cambridge. Last Sunday, for example, at the mass in St. Paul's about one thousand attended in all, and at the other churches probably at least two hundred more, among them a party of 180 at the Jesuit church, and fifty at the Redemptorist Mission church, who were afterward shown through St. Alphonsus's Hall by Father Frawley. and the ladies entertained at lunch by the sie-

The Catholic rooms, given by the courtesy of President Eliot, in accord with the wishes of Mr. Frye, and the University Committee in charge of Brooks House, are under the care of one of the Catholic societies. There is a constant stream of visitors every day, and especially on Sunday. Writing materials and stationery are furnished with other conveniences Many local and foreign papers and magasines are on file, and in Brooks House there is a plano room provided for the ladies. Both halls are used for meetings, and as a point of depart-

used for meetings, and as a point of departure for all sorts of excursions.

As President Eliot has put the religious work
entirely in the hands of the Catholic societies'
they naturally feel it their duty not only to care
for their own people, but to provide what they
can for those who for any cause do not belong
to the church. All who are members of other
congregations are put in touch with the nearest
minister or society with which they desire to
ally themselves.

minister or society with which they desire to ally themselves.

On weekdays small parties visit local churches and institutions. Monday of last week for example, it being the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, eighty of the Cubans visited the Carmelite convent on Mount Pleasant avenue, where Father James A. Walsh of St. Patrick's Church gave benediction especially for the Cubans. The whole party, under the guidance of Father Walsh, then visited St. Patrick's Parochial School, and the Little Sisters of the Poor, and made a visit to the Blessed Sacrament in the parish church.

made a visit to the Blessed Sacrament in the parish church.

Other similar trips are planned and will be conducted under the same auspices, or by the Vicar-General, who has taken an active interest in this work. As the Catholic charities in Boston are the largest of all such private works, and are conducted so as to lead to the best results with the smallest outlay, they are of particular interest to Cuba. The Home for Working Girls, the House of the Angel Guardian, the Free Home for Consumptives, the various hospitals and other institutions are all to be visited, and also several historical and other places of interest as far as it can be done without overtaxing the ready and appreciative en-

ARB THE MISSIONARIES IN CHINA TO BLAMES

Views of the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, Secretary of the American Board. From Leslie's Weekly.

Are not the missionaries the cause of these troubles? In no way. They are in China on a recognized and legitimate errand, specifically protected by treaty stipulations; and it is not even pretended that they have transcended their treaty rights. China makes no accusation against them as disturbers of the peace or as treaty breakers. If she dislikes them and their influence it is open to her to ask for new treatles by which they shall be shut out of her domain. It is rather the dread of everything foreign, the fear lest China be drawn into the currents of Western life and away from her past, that stirs the Boxers and fills the mind of the Empress and pushes the Government and army into open antagonism to the great Powers and the ideas they represent.

Not all the Chinese are in sympathy with this outbreak. The party of reformers that was gathered around the Emperor, and that had represen many of the provinces, must wish ito see this tumult suppressed, the Empress deposed, a Government in favor of progress inaugurated, and the sympathy of foreign nations railled to lead China out of her weakness and along the path of progress and reform. The true welfare of the Chinese people lies in the achievement of this reformation; and the just interests of all foreign Powers would be best promoted by this result. A new China is slowly rising in the midst of her millions, touched by genuine patriotism, taught by Western learning, transformed and inspired by the

of true martyrdom. What nobler service can the Oceldent render than to guard this new national development and lead it on to strength and self-control and a share in the best

He Ought to Know How to Keep a Hotel. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Pray list in the roll of fame (limited) the name of Mr. Good Board of Fayetteville district, W. Va.

He was a delegate to the Republican Senatorial Convention at Alderson, W. Va., on July 21. MAYWOOD, W. Va., July 27.

Fifty-four Fighters in One Family.

From the London Datly Mail A Birmingham lady has at the front two brothers. eight first cousins, forty-three second cousins, and an

uncle, making fifty four altogether, and if cousins by marriage were counted the total would exceed sixty. The whole of these volunteered for service. Some have been through the siege of Ladysmith, others in Kimberley, Mafeking and Wepener. Her sister is a nurse in Maritzburg Hospital.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest

1776 of Garrick's management of Drury Lane Theatre, written by his stage manager or treasurer, were sold in London lately for \$300; Mrs. Garrick's diary for 1769 brought \$100.

According to Mr. Leslie Stephen in the "National Dictionary of Biography." Wordsworth as Poet Laureate wore the same coat to levees that Samuel Rogers had worn, and the coat passed subsequently to Tennyson, when he became Poet Laureate. Glacomo Puccini, the composer, is the fifth repre sentative in the direct line of a family of musicians. His great-great-grandfather, born in 1712, was con-

scendants of his in each generation have been A seventy-two-year-old recruit has passed the doc tors' examination for the Imperial Yeomanry. He had served twenty eight years in the Black Watch. the Gordons and other Highland regiments and has six sons serving in the army, four of them at the front

ductor at Lucca and the teacher of Guglielmi. De-

in South Africa. Mr. Hogarth has opened up the Dictean cave in Crete where Zeus was nursed by the goat Amalthea. After blasting out the limestone that blocked the entrance a cave was found full of offerings, consisting of bronze weapons, terra colta statuettes and the like, all of Mycenman times. A shaft 150 feet deep led to a lower s'alactite cave, where offerings were found finer

than those in the cave above. Queen Victoria signed the bill constituting the Commonwealth of Australia on July 9, and at once appointed the Earl of Hopetoun, her Lord Chamberlain, as the first Governor General. She had made him a Knight of the Thistle, in place of the late Duke of Argyll, a few days before. The Earl was Governor of Victoria from 1889 to 1895. The Queen presented to the Australian Commissioners the table, the silver inkstand and the pen used in signing the bill.

Mr. Kenneth Morell Mackenzie, son of the le noted throat doctor, ran up a bill of nearly \$250 for drinks at an English public house, and, when the landlord such for payment, pleaded a statute of George II., the so-called "Tippling act of 1751," in his defence, by which an innkeeper cannot recover for debts for liquor amounting to more than \$5. The statute is still on the books and Mr. Justice Grantham was obliged to admit that it is good law now; he managed to deliver a Portian Judgment, however, by distinguishing between spirituous liquor and mineral water. Mr. Morell Mackenzie had not taken his spirits neat, so that the landlord recovered \$80 on his bill for the sods water supplied with the whiskey.

Mr. Arthur Evans, who due up the palace at Gnossu in Crete, gave some interesting details about his discovery to the Hellenic Society recently. A large paved area he spoke of as "the original dancing ground of Arladne." In one corner of the palace was a throne room, the throne having "crockets" and other details that anticipate Gothic designs. There are frescoes of flowers, water, fishes and crowds of men and women, the former with red faces, the latt with white. The headdresses and constumes of the women are "truly Parisian." The figure of a bull in painted plaster, found there, may be intended to represent the Minotaur. The most important discoveries, owever, are the clay tablets and the remer W. J. L. alphabet already announced by Mr. Evans.